

TOSCANINI'S DEBUT

He Was Literally Forced to Conduct Opera the First Time.

As an opera conductor Toscanini, seems both to have achieved greatness and to have had greatness thrust upon him. In the Century Max Smith, giving a character sketch of the eminent musician, thus describes his first triumph. Toscanini was in Rio de Janeiro, doing double duty in the opera house as first cellist and assistant chorus master. The season had gone badly from the beginning. One conductor had been rejected, and matters reached a crisis when an indignant audience, assembled to hear "Aida," refused to accept the services of an incompetent substitute, compelling him by main force to leave the orchestra, amid jeers, hisses and catcalls before the unfortunate man had lifted his baton.

The impresario was in a quandary, when a delegation of influential subscribers insisted that he should not abandon the performance. They were ready, they said, to accept as leader any musician in the orchestra rather than the man dismissed.

Some one suggested Toscanini, who beat a retreat to the stage, where he was found trying to hide in the wings. His efforts to escape were futile. No excuse was accepted. Forced into the clamorous coat worn by the costumer of the theater, he was dragged into the pit and lifted bodily to the conductor's stand, while the crowd roared its approval.

The youthful maestro seized the baton, and suddenly the noise was quelled. He held at once the undivided attention not only of the orchestra, but of the mob. Every one could see that he was conducting from memory. Even then, making his first appearance as a leader, he was independent of the score, and so an evening that began with tumultuous protests ended with boisterous demonstrations of enthusiasm. Insuring the cellist's employment as conductor to the end of the season. Brute force had launched him on his brilliant career. The news of his sensational debut was flashed across the ocean, and thereafter the doors of every opera house in Italy were open to him.

Two Vacations.

Joe had not seen Bill for a long time. "Hello, Bill!" he said. "Still working, I see?"

"Yes, Joe, but I am getting a little wobbly. I've had only two vacations in thirty-seven years. Joe, once to undergo a surgical operation and the other time to go to buy a lot in the cemetery."—Indianapolis News.

Concerning the Uplift.

"You are in favor of the uplift, of course?"

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornsloss. "Only I haven't any special regard for a man who has a job of roof mending on hand and who refuses to climb a ladder in hopes that some one will bring along an elevator."—Washington Star.

A Life Feud.

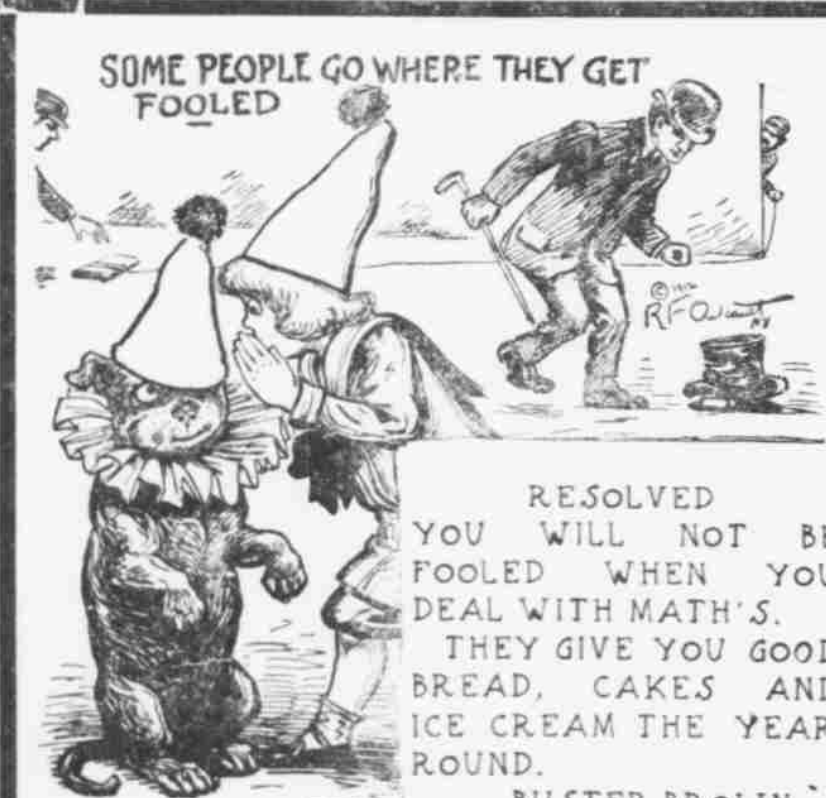
"Cannot this quarrel be patched up between Mrs. Wombat and Mrs. Wal-laby?"

"No. This quarrel cannot be patched up. Mrs. Wombat offered Mrs. Wallaby's cook \$2 more per week."—Pittsburgh Post.

The Stronger Influence.

"Which do you think appeals more generally, art or literature?"

"Art. Almost anybody would rather send a picture postcard than write a letter."—Washington Star.



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FOREIGN NEWS NOTES

London, April 3.—English suffragettes are today complaining of a decided falling away of American support. In the field of financial contribution as well as in the matter of volunteer workers. But at the same time it is recognized that the reason is because the growing activity of the campaign in America is making increasing demands on both the money and the time of American women, and that the home interest is naturally the more vital.

During the early days of the militant movement the Women's Social and Political Union received monetary and personal assistance from numerous American women, most of whom have withdrawn from the work here to take part in the exciting campaigns which are being conducted in various American states. The militants depended for their American support largely on American women staying in England either for pleasure or study. This is because resident American women interested in the cause have given their talents and sympathies to the organizations which use only constitutional methods in their campaigns. American wives of Englishmen in most cases also have

attached themselves to the constitutional organizations.

A number of American women who have associated themselves with the militant movement have jail records as long as the most ardent of their English sisters, but the same enthusiasm which led them to smash windows and disturb the peace of cabinet ministers has now been enlisted at the suffrage battlefield in the United States.

This defection is resented by some of the officials of the Women's Social and Political Union, who declared that there should be no national boundaries in the cause and that, once having thrown in their lot with the English militants, they should stay in the forefront of the battle until parliament capitulates. They also complain of the inactivity of American women permanently residing in London, and declare that their attitude is selfish. In answer to this, a prominent member of the American Women's society stated that her compatriots had no more business to meddle in the English suffrage movement than an American man would have to mix actively in politics here.

The latest American volunteer to the fighting forces of the W. S. P. U. Miss Zelle Emerson, of Michigan, proved herself a strenuous for the brief time she remained at liberty. She is now, however, a guest of his majesty in Holloway jail, where she has just been removed to the second division after undergoing a hunger strike as a protest against a sentence of hard labor for window smashing. Accompanied by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and George Lansbury, Jr., son of the former member of parliament who resigned his seat to contest Bow and Bromley on the issue of equal suffrage, Miss Emerson made a spectacular raid through that alibi district. The raid took both the inhabitants and authorities by surprise, for hitherto the militants have confined their window smashing to the fashionable shopping and office districts, and it was not until the smashers had destroyed much glass that they were arrested. The offices of the Liberal association of Bow and Bromley suffered severely from the raid, and thereby were the suffragettes revenged for the failure of the liberal party to fight for Lansbury in his contest to regain his seat as a champion of suffrage. The sentence of hard labor on the raiders was denounced by their supporters as vindictive and they at once went on hunger strike, the result of which has been their removal to the second division.

One of the most active fighters in the W. S. P. U. ranks is Miss Amy Maud Hicks, formerly a professor at Bryn Mawr. Her record of previous convictions reads like that of a New York burglar. She is exceedingly proud of this record, which is spread over a page of the new "Who's Who" of woman's suffrage. Miss Hicks is now so well known to the police that she cannot appear on the street without meeting some policeman who has had the pleasure of accompanying her to a police station. No one woman in the militant army has done more for the gladiators' trade than Miss Hicks.

Until her return to the United States where she has gone to become chairman of the congressional committee for woman's suffrage, Miss Alice Paul, a doctor of philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania, was a close rival of Miss Hicks for the distinction of serving the longest time in jail. Miss

Paul is now at her home in Moorestown, Pa.

Another American woman who has left for home recently after a tour of Europe, spent chiefly in investigating the suffrage movement, is Mrs. James Sanborn of San Francisco, who was one of the leaders in the campaign which gave the California women the vote. Mrs. Sanborn spent three months in Spain, where she met one avowed suffragette. This bold pioneer declared, however, that she had many sub rosa supporters. Mrs. Sanborn visited many of the suffrage organizations here, but did not do any active work for any of them.

Miss Teresa Frances Wilson, secretary of the National Council of Women of Canada, is still an active unit of the W. S. P. U.'s fighting cohorts. She is a playwright, and uses her pen as well as a hammer in support of the cause.

Maxine Elliott and her sister Gertrude (Mrs. Forbes-Robertson) are active workers for the cause which they serve through the actresses' franchise league. Gertrude Elliott frequently opens her home for suffrage entertainments and receptions, and her husband appears occasionally on the platform in support of the movement. Few actresses take an active part in militancy, although some of them approve of the methods. The only ones who go out with a hammer are those without an engagement, to whom a short term in jail means no financial loss. The actresses' franchise league often adds to the gaiety and picturesque of the campaign by giving novel entertainments to replenish the war chest. One of these was advertised recently by a procession of masked actresses bearing sandwich boards.

In the new "Who's Who" of woman's suffrage, just off the press, it is interesting to note in the sketches of the careers of both Mr. and Mrs. Petrick Lawrence, the bold statement is made that they were requested to leave the W. S. P. U. by Mrs. Pankhurst. Much secrecy was observed when the Petrick Lawrences severed their connection with the militants, and the statement in the "Who's Who" is the first intimation that the initiative came from Mrs. Pankhurst. No figures are available, but it is generally believed that at least 4,000 members of the W. S. P. U. left the society with the Petrick Lawrences.

Tokio, April 3.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was provisional president of China from January to March, 1912, has been the lion of Tokio since his arrival here the middle of February.

Why Spring Colds Are Dangerous

If Neglected They Lead to Serious, Perhaps Fatal Results.

If you get cold at this time of year and try to "let it wear off," it frequently develops into a stubborn lung trouble, which may in turn become chronic asthma, bronchitis or consumption. It is important to remember that Father John's Medicine cures colds because of its nourishing body-building elements, which give strength to the system and enable each organ to resume its normal functions. Father John's Medicine is not a patent medicine, contains no injurious drugs, but is a pure food medicine, for those who are weak and run down.—(dv.)

His reception, official and otherwise, has been significant, and there is no doubt that the real object of his mission, to make friends for China, is being crowned with success.

When last in this city, before the outbreak of the revolution that made China a republic, Dr. Sun might almost have been considered a fugitive in hiding. He certainly was not persona grata in official circles, and the Chinese legation studiously ignored his presence until finally, under instructions from Peking, the legation brought pressure to bear upon the Japanese authorities, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen was requested to leave the country.

Arriving this time in Tokio late in the evening, Dr. Sun was met by an enormous crowd composed not only of his own countrymen and representatives, but also of the leading business men and in an informal way the leading people of Tokio. He was driven at once to the Imperial hotel, where a section of the annex, usually occupied by minor royalties or foreign representatives, had been set apart for the use of himself and his secretaries. From that time on almost every minute of his time has been taken up with entertainments, interviews, visits and conferences. Always in the waiting rooms are numbers of people, bankers, merchants and others. Every possible period for luncheon or for dinner has been taken up by this or that organization or individuals. The rooms occupied by the ex-president are well stocked with beautiful trees and flowers, some of them carrying the flag of the republic of China crossed with the flag of the empire of Japan. This in itself is significant, especially when it is coupled with the expression of Sun Yat-sen himself, who said recently to a visitor: "Japan will, I believe, be the first to recognize the republic of China."

Obviously the doctor comes for the purpose of studying commercial conditions, and especially the railroads of Japan. While this doubtless is true, he unquestionably has a further purpose. He is here, according to current belief, to make friends for China; to bring his influence to bear in order that the republic of China may be recognized; to secure the assistance, support, perhaps even an alliance, with and from Japan, and this remarkable able Chinaman, who has lived abroad for nearly 20 years, who rose upon the horizon of China a little over a year ago, and who 12 months ago was the provisional president, with an extremely doubtful status in the squalid capital of Nanking, surrounded there with intrigues and extreme danger, is now the center of attraction in the capital of Japan. He has an undoubted following, and a following which includes people whose names are associated with big things in Japan. The Mitsus, the Iwasakis, the chamber of commerce, the minister of war, the minister of navy do not, as a rule, waste their time upon "impossibilities" or upon people who have little influence and no future.

"No, I have not time to be president," he said, in reply to the laughing suggestion that the future must finally land him in the presidential chair if China prospered as a republic. "I have undertaken this railroad scheme, and it is a huge undertaking," Dr. Sun Yat-sen went on, "but it can, and it shall be carried out. People who smile at it do not stop to think. The resources buried in the soil of China are enormous, incalculable. They must be developed in order that China may assume her rightful position in the world. In order to develop these resources we must have means of

transportation, and the history of development the world over is that capital is always forthcoming to build railroads with coal, silver, gold and copper at the other end. You may call it a dream, if you will, but dreams sometimes come true. I do not expect to see China gridironed with railroads even in my lifetime, but I am certain, if the world lasts, that gridiron will be seen in China.

"Yes, I am here to study the industrial conditions and to observe other things in Japan. I am here in the friendliest spirit to visit my friends and to show that I have not forgotten the many kindnesses shown me, and that I bear no grudge for what was at the time a necessary discourtesy."

One of the first acts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen after his arrival was to visit the graves of those who had befriended him while he was in Japan and who had since died. Here he paid his tributes and laid his wreaths.

After leaving Tokio the doctor will make a tour of the provinces.

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